Champion of Freedom: hall to thee!
A million eyes with pride will flame,
To see the Goddess Liberty
Adora hot standard with thy name;
That alorious flee of stripes and stars,
Borne westward by thy dering hand,
Threugh fempests and o'er mountain bat
And planted on Pacific's strand.

Columbus of the golden West!
As he returned from Salvador,
So thou, by jealously oppressed,
Thy path of honor fra reid d'or.
But Time is just; and Giory now
With busy fingers joyful weaves
A diadem to grace thy brow
Of myttle boughs and laurel leaves.

Young Alexander of the age!
Lay thou saids the sword and shield,
Lays thou saids the sword and shield,
Lave temper's wrath and Indian rage
To serve upon a sobler field:
That field the country's sacred soil—
The Canasa of the human race—
Made by the Revolution's foil
True Freedom's only dwelling place.

spiencid Photographic Porthart of Col. Freemont,
spiencid Photographic Porthart of Col. Freemont,
Spiencid Photographic Porthart of Col. Freemont,
Spiencid Photographic Porthart of Col. Freemont, just finished, may be seen at Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-et.

orner of Franklin-et.

L. O. WILSON & CO.

Invite the attention of beyers to their stock of
Summer Day Goods.

No. 12 Courtland-et., and
Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-et.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS .-ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAIS.

That of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hars is sportion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hars is the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hars for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summes. Hars to be rold at a lower orice. These made into Summes Hars to be rold at a lower orice. These made into Summes Hars for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their thin and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

Leary & Co.

Lutrodners and Leaders of Fashion, Aster House, Broadway.

SUMMER HATS !- LEASK continues to supply everybody with his delightful Summer Hars. The DRAN BRA VER, PANAMA and STRAW HATS are just what Gentlemen wan, these hot cays, they are heat elegant and cool. Leaks is al-ways resty to see his friends at the old store corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GATTERS .- WATKINS No. 114 Falton-st., is justly celebrated for the elegance of his Chausares. Allywho wish something recherche should go to WATRINS. No article of inferior quality is sold at his establishment.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-One thousand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of Sincera's latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quitting linings and for other profitable work is close at band, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private is miles or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the small liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GRANITE HALL .- Enduring as the material of which this building is composed is the elegant stock of fashlonable Summer and other Garmen's stored within it. The Proprietor, E. DEGROOT, is an enterprising Clothier. Granitz Hall is at No. 142 Fulton st.

SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock of Summer Courtney is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren st.

SUMMER TRAVELING .- Ladies, before you leave the city for the Summer, visit CANTRELL's, No 396 Bowery, and select from his assertment a supply of his 12/ and 14/ GAPTERS. They are just the articles for the country.

SUPERB CARPETS! At most extraordinary low prices!
Exglish Velvers, 11/ per yard.
Exglish Brussels, 7/6 per yard.
Hiram Axdenson, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 43 Broadway, near Grand st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OILCLOTHS,

at extraordizary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11/ per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTAY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8/ And all other goods equally low.

RICH CARPETINGS. ARCH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPERRY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,

Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 1/1 to 14/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich 3-ply, elegant colors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.

Gü Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low

or cash. Peterson & Humpher, No. 524 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The above calcibrated Safes, with Hall Patout Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hance the unme "Champion." Their triumples the world already know, and their history is their cubogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 133 Water-st., Sew-York.

8. C. HERRING & Co.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Malodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to reat, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second hand Pianos for m \$30 to \$140; Melodeons from \$40 to \$135.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON .- On one of the last days of the week, a most singular phenomenon was observed -a substance unlike any known birst, and too quiet in color for any most of the stream of the stream was stream of the stream

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wits and Tourks have improvements psculiar to their house. Tour year calebrated all over the world for their graceful beaute. Successful durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 privates rooms for applying his famous byr. Bold at Barchelon's, No. 232 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL .- The great Catarri Doctor is coming again. Dr. C. Howard Massitalt, who nev-or fails to cure Cutarrh, and all Coughs, will be again at the St. Nicholas, New-York, on Tursday, June 22th, staying a few days. Hours from 10 to 4 p. m. Commitation free.

WHALEBONE SKIRTS .- The only object of a Whalebone Skirt is to give a proper, graceful and elegant it to a Lady's Dress. Unless this is accomplished, the article currely worthless. The Ladies, by referring to Frank Lee Gasette of Fashlon for April, will notice that E. & J. Holmes. peen successful, from actual experience, in producing 1428 most valuable article, and that their I PERROVED SEAMLESS WHALEmost SKIRT meets the unanimous approbation of the Ladies.
They are light pliable, and easily adjusted, and the only Skirt
which is equally adapted to the perior, the street, and the crowd.
At the bottom, instead of bones, which are exceed lingly leav
wendent and awkward, we have introduced a series of clastic
cords, with audicient stiffness and clasticity to keep the dress in
its proper place, and at the same time yielding and pliable,
adapting itself to any position. This cord is made under our
own direction, and so twisted in manufacturing that it will not
roil or curl when wet, and warranted to weak without Injury.
In these goods every objection is overcome. N. B.—Every genulne article is stamped E k J. Holmer's Infraoved Skamlins
WHALEBORE SKIRT, and may be found by the Trade with
Eastman Sheldon & Townsend; E. W. Cock & Go.; E. Mygett, Jr., & Co.; Mills & Ray, and others; also, in many of the retall establishments of the city.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS. HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Gilego, Agenta Herring's Champion Bafes: In October, 1855, I purchased of you a HERRING'S PATENT SAYS, No. 12,781. On the 221 of April, ult., my store was mutirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combinatible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol, spirits turpentine and oil, rendering the heat excessively great—so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought from, such as stoves, rails, cast-from keties, &c., into an undistit guished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe cyald withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the omergency.

(Signed)

S. C. Herring & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Waterset, N.Y., sole Agents and Patentees of Herring and 134 Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Looks.

High's Patent Powder-Proof Looks.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of un pleasant tasts. Four first-premium silver medals and World's Fair medal swarded, as being the best in the market For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the una Beturer. T. J. Hussan, Philadelphia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-A STARTLING TRUTH .-Those who dis with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful PILLs eralicate all complaints of the Digestive and Secretive Organs, sufferers from these mainted who neglect to take them it cur a fearful responsibility. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 20c, 475c, and \$1 per box.

HOSTETER .-- All Dyspeptic, weak and debili taled persons who have used HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STO-MACS BITTERS, pronounce it the best medicine in the world-No family can afford to be without this article in warm weather. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels. BARNS & PARK, New York, Agents; Mrs HAYES, Brooklym.

CATAWBA WINES, from the Vineyards of J. D. Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio—sparking and still—very superior anted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st.

Ahi deer reader, take this sage advice:
Lyon's Magnetic stuff kills Insects, Ruts, and Mice:
To rid your house of peats to mortal kind,
Lyon's Powner and Fills just keep in mind.
Nothing can kill Insects but LYON'S MAGNETIC
Powner, and for Rats, his Fills destroy. Depot, No. 424

(By Telegraph.)

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.

BOSION, Wednesday, June 18, 1956.

The R. M. steamship Niagars sailed at noon to-day with 133 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Hallifax.

She takes out nearly a million dollars in specie.

This steamer of the Fall River Line to Boston. while on her way to this city yesterday morning, ran ashore on "Nigger's Point," Hell Gate, but it being Sood tide she got off in an hour or two and came to her dock. The amount of damage was not ascertained, of the first one with the surveys to be made by any danger, escaped injury.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

Governor Seward's Speech. sat Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Im-Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet form. ing the cash will be promptly attended to by as GREELEY & McELRATH, New-York.

Sumner's Speech.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMBER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kanses, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40e. per dozen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are ear nestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for what Mr. Summer was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have

Members of the Tabernacle Kansas Aid Committee, who have money in their hands belonging to the fund, are requested to hand it to the Treasurer, Henry A. Chittenden, esq , at No. 49 Barclay street, instead of No. 73 Broadway, as heretofore advertised.

virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr

Sumner, and then judge between him and his assaliants.

The rews of the nomination of Col. Fremont was greeted with a salute of a hundred guns fired in the Park by the Republican Central Committee: the illumination of THE TRIBUNE buildings, fire works, and a salve of cannon in Brooklyn. The feeling among the opponents of Slavery-extension was one of unqualified satisfaction and cordial enthusiasm both for the man and the cause. Large erowds gathered at the newspaper offices and waited until a late hour to hear the name for Vice-President, but no ballot was taken.

We presume that the Mayor did not wish to refuse the Republicans, who yesterday applied for permission to fire cannon in the Park on the announcement of FREMONT's nomination. It might, indeed, have seemed not quite fair to many persons, if, after having granted leave to his own party to commit such a nuisance, the Mayor had not ex tended the same privilege to their opponents. But now as both sides have had their shots, we trust that such cannonades will in future be strictly prohibited, no matter by whom asked for. The practice is disgraceful as well as dangerous to the public, and we are confident that the community will applaud its abolition.

There was another successful effort made yesterday by a combined effort among the dealers in beef cattle to control the market and advance the price equal to about one cent a pound upon the meat. There were 2,000 head of beeves in the pens that would make 700 pounds per head of beef, making 1,400,000, which at 11 cents a pound, the average selling price, would amount to \$154,000. The speculative advance at one cent a pound would be \$14,000. Our whole supply of neat, or nearly so, comes now from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and principally by the Eric Road and New-York Central. Facts worth knowing will be found in our report of the Cattle Market, printed every Thursday morning in THE DAILY and in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We have only space this morning to call attention to the news from Kansas on another page. It is eminently worthy of being carefully read and pondered by every American citizen.

JOHN C. FREMONT, whom the People's Convention at Philadelphia have selected to head the grand exploring expedition in search of the lost and almost forgotten landmarks of the Constitution, is still a young man. His father, who died when he was a child, was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginian. He was born at Savannah on the 21st of January, 1813, and educated at Charleston, South Carolina, where his mother, left a widow with three children, had taken up her residence. The circumstances of the family were exceedingly narrow and the childhood of Fremont was surrounded by privations and difficulties which with a powerful nature like his, naturally tended to develop the heroic elements of his character. At Charleston Fremont enjoyed the instructions

of Dr. John Robertson, who, in the preface to a translation of Zenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thousand, which he published in1850, records with pride the remarkable proficiency of his pupil. In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College. After leaving which he employed himself for some time as a teacher of mathematics. In 1833 he obtained that post on board the sloop of-war Natchez, which had been sent to Charleston to put down the nullifiers (a purpose similar to that for which he is now nominated for President), and on board of her he made a cruise of two years and a half. On his return he adopted the profession of a surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in that capacity under Captain Williams of the Topographical Engineers in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. When this survey was suspended, he accompanied Captain Williams in a reconnoisance o the country then occupied by the Cherokees,

after which he joined M. Nicelet, a distinguished French savan in the employ of the United States, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prairies. He was employed in this survey, in which he acted as principal assistant, during the years 1838 and 1839, and while absent upon it was appointed a Second Lieutenaut in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. While reducing the materials of this survey, and preparing maps and a report, he resided for some time at Washington, where he formed the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Benton, resulting in his marriage, in 1841, to one of Mr. Benton's daughters.

Shortly after-in May, 1842-he started on the first of his three great exploring expeditions. This expedition, which occupied about five months, resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass across the Rocky Mountains, and in the ascent by Fremont and four of his men of the Wind River peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountain chain. The report of this exploration attracted great attention, both at home and abroad, as well for its unpretending modesty as for the importance of the information contained in it. This report was searcely published when its author started on a secand expedition designed to connect the discoveries

Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition on the Pacific Coast, and thus to embrace a connected survey of the almost unknown regions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The party, including thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kansas on the 29th of May, 1843, and were employed in the exploration till August of the next year It was this exploration that first furnished any accurate information as to the Great Salt Lake, the great interior basin of Utah, and the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, and first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of

California. After preparing the report of this expedition in the Spring of 1845, Fremont, now a Captain, set out on a third expedition designed to make a more particular survey of the regions which he had previously visited. It was while engaged in this expedition, and before he had received any intimation of the commencement of the war with Mexico, that, after having himself been once ordered off by the authorities, he was induced by the entreaties of the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threatened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led, they defeated the Mexicans. Fremont put himself into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed by Stockton Military Commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney with his dragoons from New-Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard-fought battles, to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieut.-Colonel-s promotion which neither he nor his friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the Government of his intervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

From the moment of Kearney's arrival a dispute had sprung up between him and Commodore Stockton as to the chief command. Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their respective claims. This he declined, professing his readiness, if they would agree between themselves, to obey either; but declaring his intention, till that point was settled, to continue to obey the com-

settled, to continue to obey the commander under whom he had first placed him self, and by whom the war had been conducted. Kearney was greatly dissarisfied at this, but dissembled his recentment till they both reached Fort Leavetworth on their return home, when he arrested Fremont for disobedience of orders and brought him to trial before a court-martial.

As this Court held that Kearney was the rightful commander, they found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Mr. Polk, then President, signed the sentence as being technically right, but at the same time offered Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont refused, and returned a simple citizen to private life. Thus, discharged from the service of the Government, he undertook a fourth exploring expedition of his own, with a view to discover a passage across the Rocky Mountains southerly of the South Pass, near the head of the Arkansas, which might serve the purpose of a railread communication with California. He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on front at Sants Fe with the loss of cerepting but his life. Not, however, to be baffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sacramento.

In the rising State of California in which he had become one of the earliest American proprietors by the purchase during his former visit of the since famous Mariposa grant. Mr. Fremont took a great interest. He was active in the formation of the Stere constitutioe, and in a securing in that document a positive exclusion of Sixvery, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the street of the first Senators to represent the street of the first Senators to represent the street of the first Senators to represe

ment a positive exclusion of Slavery, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his lot, and, owing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short session. On the expiration of his term the political control of the State had passed into new hands, of which a striking proof was given in the choice of John B Weller, a decided Pro-Slavery man, as his successor in the Senate.

Mr. Frement now devoted himself to developing the resources of his California estate, which had been discovered to be rich in gold; but, in addition to the loss of his commission, as the only reward he had realized for his services in California, he now found himself greatly annoyed by claims against him for supplies which, during his campaign in California, had been furnished to the United States on his private credit. During a visit to London he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was only after great delay that the Governmert of the United States was finally induced to relieve him from further annoyance by the payment of these debts. In maintaining his right to the Maripesa property, he was also obliged to encounter many annoyances on the part of the Government which resisted his claim, but finally, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, he triumphed over all of them.

Having exhibited a singular force of character and a distinguished ability in every undertaking to which he has applied himself, he has now been called by the laud voice of his fellow-citizens in almost all parts of the Union to place himself at the head of a new, more difficult, but at the same time most glorious enterprise-that of rescuing the Government and the Union from the hands of a body of unprincipled politicisms, who threaten to subject the country to the double misery of despotsm and of anarchy. May he be as successful in this as in everything else that he has undertaken! And that he will be, who can doubt? for surely every honest man in the country will hasten to aid him with his voice and his vote.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER WORCESTER. The steamer Worcester of the Norwich line to Bos. n, yesterday irorning received considerable damage to her lower works in consequence of a sloop loaded with lumber drifting afoul of her at Hell Gate. The Worcester was motionless, waiting for other vessels to pass, when the sloop, owing to one side of deck load ecoming submerged, "milled" around and ran her bowsprit into the steamer's saloon. The sloop sustained no damage, but the steamer's guard, with the after boat davit and six saloon berths, were carried away. The passengers being warned of the approach-

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Wick man, from Liverpool about noon on Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 8:20 on the evening of the 4th inst. The steamer North America, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 p. m. on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The steamship Propontes, with the new submarize electric telegraph cable, which is to cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Neva Scotia, sailed from London on the 24 June. The cable will be laid down during the present month.

The important insurance suit, the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company vs. Lloyd's Insurance Company, London, has been se tled upon very advantageous terms to the Telegraph

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY. LATEST .- The correspondent of The Morning Post

at Paris wr tes: "I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government has used every effort to remove those un-happy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between Eugland and America. of ciplomatic relations between England and America. The Government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

The arrival of the Atlantic was anxiously waited, as Mi. Crampton was expected to be on board, and when it was ascertained that he was not considerable relief

was manifest.

The London Morning Post, which has published several false reports recently respecting American af-fairs, caused a great excitement by making the follow-

ing editorial announcement:
"The Government of the United States has intima-

ted to Mr. Crampton its desire that he will forthwith quit the American territory, and his Excellency, in consequence, has retired from his post and arrived at

Torento, Canada."

The Globe, and other journals, immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random staten ent by passengers per Atlantic.

On the succeeding evening Mr. Disraeli put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made a shuffing reply, to the effect that he understood so from an indirect source, but Mr. Crampten not having himself said so, he (Palmerston) had no statement to make.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Hardwicke put a

In the House of Lords the Earl of Hardwicke put a similar question, to which the Earl of Granville replied that the Jovenment had no information on the subject.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said, in the House of Commons, that he would put a question to the Minister, on

ment by entering into premature discussions of such questions. The questions now pending may be of a very grave character, and I hope, I sincerely hope, and not without good reason, that these discussions may terminate without any interruption to the peace-able relations between the two countries [Hear, hear]. Whatever came there may be for collision, it is to be hoped that the good sense of both sides of the water may prevent any unnecessary collision; but certainly discussion in this House, which must be productive of a conflict of opinion—some too much upon one side and some too much upon the other—could not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now I not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now I may be permitted, when upon my legs, to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday, whether Mr Crampton had retired from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department that the information came by the Cunard steamer which left Halifax on the 22d of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet from New York, which left there on the 24th. This packet did not bring any confirmation of the report of packet did not bring any confirmation of the report of the 22d. We are therefore not in possession of any efficial information on the subject [Hear, hear].

Ten millions of frates had been voted by the Gov-ernment for the relief of the sufferers by the late inua-dations, and the Empress had opened a subscription list also for their benefit. The Agricultural show at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction.
The liabilities of M. Place, bankrupt, Director of the
Credit Mobilier, were estimated at eighteen million

PORTUGAL. The vine and potato crops were likely to fail from

The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to num ber eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two cor-vettes, and four steamers. ITALY.

TTALY.

A Paris dispatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan Government are tearly identical. No reforms are positively indicated by name, but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austrialobjects to foreignjactive interference, and hims that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the liberal institutions of Sardinia. France, however, hints at an intervention, should an outbreak take place in Naules or Sicily.

however, hints at an intervention, should an outset take place in Naples or Sicily.

In the British Parliament Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conferences, and gave as his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory. ian terri ory.

The Piedmontere Chamber of Deputies has presented

The Fiedmentere Chamber of Deputies has presented Gen. Marmora with an acre of valuable building land within the City of Turin. Mazzini announces his in-tention of withdrawing altogether from politics and emigrating as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.

The King of Greece has asked the Infanta of Spain in marriage for the heir to the Greek throne, and a favorable answer had been given by Spain. King Otho was about to set out for Germany.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has made the following diplomatic appointments: M. Budberg, Embassador at Berlin to Victura, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow; Prince

Dolgerou-ki, fermerly Minister of War, Embassador to Paris, and Count Chieplowitch Embassador to London. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO

LIVERPOOL.
PIEDMONT.—Turin, Friday —It is stated positively that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to

Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical. RUSSIA AND TURKEY .- Constantinople, May 30 .-Russia protests against the admission of Stourza to the Commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The papers announce the death of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester an i Bristol.

The Times City Article of Friday Evening says Although the statement of Lord Palmerston last evening, that he had received information of the fact of Mr. Crampton's having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private commercial letters received yesterday from New York, the English Funds have been very steady to day, and have closed at a slight advance. In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money, and in the Discount market there is a fair supply, at, in some instances, i to i ? cent below the Bank terms A payment of 20 by cent on the new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the Bank are likely "to increase during the next few days."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

changed in every respect. Tallow a shade lower; North American held for 48.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—(From the rokers Circular)—POT ASHES are unchanged; business moderate; sales at 37% is. No PEARL ASHES in the market. Common Bosis is rather irregular; sales of 460 bbls; fine is in demand at 32.6; Crude TERPENTINE—Sales of 1,500 bbls. at 7,967 10. Single sales of Tare at 13.2. Nothing doing in Spermor Whale Oils, and prices are nominal; Lixered Oil is in retail demand at 32. Bark is quiet; Philadelphia 106, and Baltimore is nominally 8.6. Sugars—All qualities had advanced, and the market closed firm at foll prices. The is well maintained at 93. for Cengon. Rick is firm at an advance of 64, on East India. Dyewoods are duil, and tending downward, owing to large arrivals.

Cengon. Rice is firm at an advance of oil on Place India. Dyewoods are chil, and tending downward, owing to large arrivals.

LONDON MARKETS.—Mesers. Baring Brothers report the Ison market firm; Bars quoted at \$180.83 3/; Rails \$1.5 2/63.82 7/6; Scotch Pig \$6/636!. Storan firm at 1/1 advance with transactions to a moderate extent. White Wheat selling at 70/374!; Red \$6/470; Flour 38/.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Mesers. Baring Brothers report the Money market witbout change, and little or no fluctuation in Councils, which closed at 94/644. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week to the extent of \$25,000. The price of Dodars was not fixed. Bar Silver sold at 3/1; Eagles 76/4

AMERICAN SKCURITIES.—Mesers. Bell, Son & Corport a "regular" market for American Stocks, at the following quotations: United States Bonds and Stocks 103; Pennsylvania 58 Bonds, 360.77; Maryland 58 Bonds, 80.99; Massachusetts 58 Bonds, 360.79; New York Central 78, 91.983; N. Y. do. 68, 780.88; Eric Rullicad 18 Mortgage, 98.2100; Eric, 3d Mtg., 14.786; Eric Convertibles, 79/81; Eric Fund, 814.7824.

Other circulass report prices weak and transactions small.

The Latest Liverpool Markets—Liverpool, Saturdsynoon—Our market for Braedstrupts shis morning was very strors, and exhibited an upward tendency, sithough Friday, quotations for Wheat and Flour were not advanced. Indian Corn quiet at 123 for Yellow and 28,6 for White. Provisions unchanged. Corrox—A slow sale at the rates current on Friday.

Passengers.

Passengers.

Capt J. G. Tickman, Miss Draper, Mrs. Laseno, Mrs. Andsrson, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Draper, child and nurse, Mrs. B. Smitheimar, Mrs. M. L. Douvall, Mrs. Traven, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Glason, Miss I brown, Miss A Hyeks, Mr. Colin, Mr. H. Shoof, Mr. Sawall, Mr. Warmer, B. Bagnall, Mr. Gill, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Bell, Mr. L. Talbot, A. Guild, J. P. Melhier, Mr. Dongster, Mr. F. Ball, Mr. Anderson, Mr Biddie, Mr. Uliman, Mr. Tabbucoth, C. P. Domalaga, M. Dante, Mr. Miller, Themas Burse, Capt. J. H. Purdick, G. A. Quiney, J. Schark, D. F. Draper and brother, Hennwood, S. Higgs, W. Hall, D. Swinton, R. Miller, J. Goodball, E. F. Burr and lady, J. Weser, Mr. Bundaner, W. W. Tarle, R. Brophy, W. M. Scht, J. W. Smith, R. Piccott, C. E. Weldon, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Peacee, J. Hertsberg and lady, Irving D. Kavannagh, H. Schroeder, J. Darrie.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the sculptor, some work of art to ornament the Capitol extension. Adopted.

Mr. GROW said that for some days past there had

appeared in the public prints what purports to be a letter from Gov. Reeder to him. In justice to Mr. Reeder, and to vindicate himself from an imputation of gross breach of confidence in publishing a private communication, he declared that no such letter had been received by him from Reeder on any subject whatever. He made this explanation that the forgery

may be known to the public.

Mr. PHELPS said the letter to which the gentleman just referred was addressed to Mr. Grove of Kansas, purporting to have been written from this city by Mr. Reeder, and in which allusion is made to the

Mr. GROW replied that his object was merely to Mr. GROW repned that his object was inerty to clear himself from any connection with the letter.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) gave notice that he would on next Monday endeavor to take up the report of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault. Adjourned.

CONVENTION OF KANSAS COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.
The Cleveland Convention of Kansas Committee will be held on Friday, June 20. The West telegraph that they cannot postpone the Convention to the 26th. WM. BARNES, Sec. New-York State Committee.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.
The semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Society convened in this city to day.
An address was read by Mr. E. C. Delevan, President of the State Temperance of

dent of the Society.

On motion of Amasa McCoy, a committee of nine On motion of Amasa McCoy, a committee of nine was appointed to report business for the Convention.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Thomeson, of Massachuretts, addressed the Convention.

Letters in furtherance of the objects of the Convention were read from the State Temperance Society of New-Hampshire, from Mr. Bartlett of Poughkeepsie, and B. Joy of Tou pkins.

Recent 1113 college.

The Convention reassembled at 3 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 3 p. m.

The Business Committee reported in part through their Chairman, Amasa McCoy.

The first resolution declares that 5,000 liquor bars were closed by the law when the Society last met, but that the decision of the Court of Appeals had caused a sudden and fearful increase of drunkenness.

The second resolution declares that as the law while in doubt effected so much it would have achieved vast results if sustained, and that the history of prohibition

in doubt effected so much it would have anneved vas-results if sustained, and that the history of prohibition in New-York alone proves the experiment successful. The third resolution commends the opinions of the three Judges who sustained the law. The fourth resolution declares that a majority of the people would be glad if the majority of the Court would

r. sign.

The fifth resolution refers to the fact that the Court of Appeals overruled Dillon's imported liquor doctrine unanimously.

The sixth resolution refers to the fact that the opin-

The sixth resolution resers to the fact that the opinions of Daniel Lord and other lawyers against any and every prohibitory law as unconstitutional, were also unarimously overruled.

The resolutions were discussed till a p. m., when a second of the seco

Typg.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Typg was not present, but Dr. Marsh of New-York spoke in place of him.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jane 18, 1856.

David Driccoll of this city, in jumping from the southern express train as it entered the city last evening, was caught under the wheels and fatally injured. He leaves a wife and family. He lived one hour after the accident.



COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. [PROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROOT.]

THE PEOPLES' CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM.

COL. J. C. FREMONT Nominated for President,

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. From Our Special Reporters. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

At 101 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, the President, Col. Lane of Indiana, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Anson Rood. The reading of the journal of the Convention was dispensed with.

The first business in order was the nomination of the National Executive Committee.

The following persons were nominated:

Maine—Joreph Bartlett.

N. Hampebire—Geo. G. Fogg.

Vermont—Lawrence Brainard, Indiana—James Ritchie.

Mass—Hon. J. Z. Goodrich.

R. Island—Wm. W. Chase.

Conn.—Gideon Weils.

N. York—Hon. E. D. Morgan.

N. Jersev—Jas. T. Sherman.

Delaware—E. D. Williams.

Delaware—E. D. Williams.

Delaware—E. D. Williams.

Virginia—George Rys.

The Hon. David Williams.

The Hon. David Williams. The following persons were nominated

man of the Committee on Platform, announced that the

Committee were ready to report.

The announcement was received with loud cheers. Mr. Wilmor then submitted the following report: THE PLATFORM.
"This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursu-

ance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

"1 Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved.

" 2. Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when hey had abolished Slavery in all our National Terriory, ordained that no person should be eprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Washington, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.
Mr. HARRISON introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken under the act of Congress appropriating \$25,000 to procure from Hiram Powers, the resulter core and formulation of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

"3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the ex-ercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories these twin relies of barbarism-Polygamy and Slavery.

" 4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to 'form a more perfect union, estab lish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for 'the common defense, and secure the blessings 'of Liberty,' and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and propof every citizen, the dearest const tional rights of the people of Kansas have been

fraudulently and violently taken from them; Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force; Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling

nature have been imposed as a condition of exer cising the right of suffrage and holding office; The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty, and roperty without due process of law; That the freedom of speech and of the press has

been abridged; The right to choose their reprepresentatives has been made of ne effect;

Murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed. to go unpunished:

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, Lis advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accusories either before or after the facts—before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign

punishment hereafter. 4 5. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with har present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Tarritory.

6. "Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right,' embedied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dichonor upon any Governmeet of people that gave it their sanction

7. " Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and